



## Short &amp; Shanklin.

Per Annum in Advance, \$2.50  
 Six Months, \$1.50  
 Advertisements at reasonable rates.

Young men seek pleasure; old men, land.

The man who settles down and stays there is the man who gets there.

The scythe is going out of date as death's instrument. It is now the cable car.

The office that in these days starts out to seek the man, gets lost in the crowd.

Quinine, of Los Angeles, has learned the meaning of the vulgar term, "In the soup."

Strawberries have caterpillars. They are taking everything before them. Probably cutworms.

The immense water power of the numerous irrigating canals in this country will some day be utilized.

Many of the fruit trees in this county are so heavily laden that some of the fruit will have to be removed from the branches.

The people of Iowa are going to erect a \$100,000 soldiers' monument at Des Moines. What's the matter with a soldiers' home?

Oklahoma was far enough in the distance to appear enchanting. California foothill lands are much more valuable, but are too accessible.

An Ohio man wants to be minister to Hawaii. That is not strange, particularly. Ohio wants to rule the earth. A Pacific coast man, however, should be sent to Hawaii.

Worm wire fences are being extensively used in Fresno county to keep rabbits out of the vineyards. They fill all requirements, and are comparatively inexpensive.

A SAGE officer claims that a broad towel, tied tight around the abdomen, will prevent sea-sickness by retarding the motion of the viscera. It sounds reasonable enough.

England, Germany and the United States have agreed to keep only one ship each at Samoa. Quite enough, it would seem, considering the attendant dangers of the harbor.

The Louisiana lottery is a greater national curse than the polygamy of Utah has ever been. It ought to be prohibited. The United States cannot afford to compromise with evil.

Oakland objects to the sale of California wine at the restaurants, but allows inefficient servers and poisoned marshes to exist. Consistency never has made its home in Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO never built a Grant monument, and no one seems to know what became of the money that was subscribed for that purpose. They will soon be asking who Grant was.

There is at Grass Valley a gold mine which has yielded upon an average \$150 a day for twenty years. Yet thousands go to Lower California upon the bare suspicion that there is gold there.

It is pretty near time for the southern journals to sell the Temescal tin mine again, build the Pomona and Elsinore railroad and the Tenth street hotel, and sell the San Joaquin ranch and Santa Catalina Island.

Centerville is only seventeen miles away, the road as straight as an arrow, and the grade light. At some future time it will be connected with Fresno by a railroad, operated by horse power, steam or electricity.

The crop of peaches in Fresno county will this year be very heavy. Apples are bearing heavily in some sections and very light in others. The pear crop will not be large. The fig and almond crops will be very large.

SAN FRANCISCO is sadly in need of an audience room with perfect acoustic properties, and large enough to comfortably seat 10,000 people. The Mormon tabernacle at Salt Lake City is a model building, though it is not perfect.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, in his Parnell speech, avoided the use of the words "United States," and referred to this country as "The Greater Ireland." We object. This is not Ireland, England, or Germany, but the United States of America.

A RUSSIAN man-of-war in San Francisco harbor on Centennial day displayed all her bunting and flung the glorious star and stripes to the breeze above her own flag. Here's courtesy that warms the heart. We tip our hats heartily to the Muscovite.

NEW YORK parties used a plumber for damages, alleging that they had suffered damages through illness contracted as a result of defective plumbing. The sum sued for was recovered and the plumber's bill was ignored. This is apparently a new principle in law.

"The appeals for aid for the starving people of South Dakota should be headed," says the New York Tribune. There were prairie fires in South Dakota, hence this distress. But we thought the Dakotas were the richest states in the union, about the time they were seeking admission.

The wheat crop in Fresno county this year will be great. It will be the largest crop ever harvested in the county. The wheat in many places is shoulder high, but the heads are correspondingly large. Sonora is still the favorite variety, though Chili and white Australian are common.

The unanimity of the representatives of the three great powers at the Samoan conference is remarkable. They all want peace, and they want it had. They have wanted it all the time. The autonomy of the Samoan Islands, they say, must and shall be preserved. The people are willing.

A cutter in Sheffield, England, has recently received an order for 300 dozen table cutlery from the Pullman car company. What will the American knife and the lines of the American fork?—San Francisco Alta.

Here we have a Democratic paper advocating protection to American industries.

## FARES AND FREIGHTS.

First-class fare from San Francisco to New York has been reduced from \$90.00 to \$88. Low rates of fare will build up California. Stanford has said that passengers can be carried across the continent for \$10 at a profit. There are many men who would be willing to pay a fair price for good land, and who seriously object to paying twice what it is worth to cross the continent. A car load is usually understood to be 20,000 pounds. About the highest rate between San Francisco and New York is for money in less than carload lots—\$4 per hundred pounds, or \$800 per car. Wine can be shipped \$1.25 per hundred pounds, or \$250 per car. The average freight rate is \$3 per hundred, or \$600 per car. The system of rating freight commonly in use is manifestly unjust. There is a good reason why \$800 per car should be charged for one kind of goods, and \$250 for another. But the railroad managers seem to have money enough to buy or intimidate the lawmakers, so that laws distinctly in the interest of the people are seldom allowed to pass. In fact, some of the greatest railroad men in the world are elected and allowed to make laws.

The average freight rate is \$600 per car to New York. It is the same to any point east of Chicago. This, too, is unjust. But we wish to call attention particularly to the fact that the average first-class car will seat ninety persons. Not more than seventy-five are usually carried, however, in consequence of local travel. The fare to New York has been \$90.00. Allowing seventy-five persons, the usual number, a passenger car would bring in \$675.00 each trip, while it could bring, if every seat were occupied, \$81.25. The Pullman cars do not accommodate so many, but the fare is much higher. The emigrant car will accommodate twenty-eight persons. The usual number actually traveling is twenty. The second-class fare from New York has been \$65. This would give an income of \$1300 for each car.

Thus we have a freight rate of from \$250 to \$800 per car, and a passenger rate of from \$100 to \$675.00. Could anything be more unjust? It must be understood that passenger trains travel at an increased rate of speed, and consequently consume more coal. Upon the other hand, from two to three times as much time is required for the trip by a freight train. The first-class trains go through in from five and a half to seven days, while the freight trains require from two to three weeks. The expense for labor is necessarily twice as much for two weeks as for one. The rate of wages, of course, is not so large for freight train employees, as for those employed on passenger trains. There are no doubt circumstances connected with the railroad business that are not generally understood by the people. But in any case, the difference between the freight rates and the passenger rates is great enough to demand attention. The passenger rates ought to be reduced at least one-half.

Fresno vineyardists have been watching with great interest the developments in the mysterious southern California vine disease. If such a destructive malady should be introduced in the Fresno vineyards, the damage would be very great. Expert Doolen, who has been examining the affected southern California vineyards, says that the Mission and Maturato are most affected, though the Muscat is peculiarly susceptible. The Lenoir, Grenache, Carignan, Victoria, Zinfandel, and Isabella varieties are very healthy. Commissioner Wheeler in his report says the most easily affected were those in light, sandy soil, while the last to yield were those in heavy, clay soil. Mr. Wheeler thought similar ravages in other portions of the state were not to be expected. But a waiting word will be glad to know just what was the matter with those southern California vines. They had portnechia, containing acid, with ascorbates.

The great future wine districts of this state will be upon the foothills. The valleys produce table grapes, but the best wines will be made from grapes grown on the mountain sides. It has been demonstrated that the climate and soil of Fresno are especially well suited for the production of cherries and pomegranates. Even claret and port take on a sherry flavor. When our vines are properly aged, they will naturally attract more attention. The delicate qualities so much sought after by connoisseurs are all lacking. Wine that is but one or two years old can hardly be said to have an age. They can only be judged comparatively. The roughness which is a part of all new wines will eventually be eliminated. Smaller casks and cooler cellars than are now used will be necessary for proper aging.

The Fresno Fair Grounds association is, while working for its own interests, doing much to advertise Fresno. The association has one of the best tracks in the United States, and is pursuing a liberal policy which will redound alike to the benefit of themselves and the city of Fresno. The purses offered for the full meeting are such as will attract the attention of the owners of the best horses in the union. The \$20,000 purse for a running race will insure the entrance of the fastest horses known. The \$2000 purse for the 2:30 class will attract attention, and the \$1000 trotting and \$1000 running race are also worthy of notice. Within a year the Fresno track will be known the world over.

Drainage is as necessary as irrigation. Too much water is as harmful as a deficiency. Many varieties of trees will die if their roots are allowed to stand in water. The recent rains caused breaks in the canals in many places, and low spots were covered with water, which has in many instances been allowed to remain. Stagnant water breeds disease, and retards the growth of vine and tree.

The weather in Kansas seems to be as unreliable as a mole. The elements are quiet at times, but a cyclone sooner or later comes along and kills men, women and children. The assurance possessed by every resident of the San Joaquin valley that he will neither be frozen to death, struck by lightning or killed by a cyclone, is worth much.

It now seems to be a demonstrated fact that Moore & Smith do not intend to keep their promises in regard to the construction of a toll road along Kings

river. We learn from correspondence that appeared in the Public, of Clinton, Iowa, that work was commenced on the road from Visalia more than seven weeks ago, and that there are now over 100 men employed. The farmers along Kings river claim that they were deceived, and signed rights-of-way for the flume, with the distinct understanding that they should also have a road. They say, "No road, no flume."

Children of Visalia have long been bothered by the noxious clay which is so plentifully present. It was unanimously voted a nuisance, and was known as "Frisbie glue." One of these eastern men came along last week, found that the soil was "clay shale," and at once formed a company with a capital stock of \$150,000, and will proceed to manufacture terra cotta.

One of these curious breaks of nature which appear unaccountable, occurred this year in the San Joaquin valley. Mother's are falling from the trees before they are ripe. The ground under the trees is covered with millions of nut-benches. The decaying berries attract swarms of flies. The flies are so thickly all over, whether on high or low ground, or on irrigated or non-irrigated land.

GENERAL WEAVER is the man who secured the passage of the bill providing for the opening of Oklahoma. He blocked legislation for ten days, and by his physical endurance secured an agreement that the Oklahoma bill should be considered. He went to Oklahoma with the boomers, but his claim was jumped, and the people are applying the jumper. The jumper should be jumped.

GENERAL BAKER, who introduced the bill for the purchase of Alaska, is to be in the next congress, and says he will propose that the government shall go into the sealing business to Behring sea itself, not leasing the privilege to any one. This proves that a man may know some things without knowing others. When the government goes to skinning seals and cattle, the country will be to hastening its prey.

STORY LOSS valley, which is situated about forty miles northeast to Fresno, has been brought to the attention of the public by the survey made through it for the foothill railroad. Unsurveyed land in section nine has been sold for \$25 per acre. The claim was only possessory. Surveyed land in section ten, township twenty-three east, adjoining the land above, is now held at \$50 per acre. Loss valley is about 400 feet above sea level.

The Merced Herald says that the Southern Pacific company lent its moral and immoral force to the Republican party, and intimates that the company would not otherwise have attempted to appropriate the Fresno and Tulare lands, to which they have no moral right. The fact that this particular "grab" was not undertaken under the Cleveland administration signifies nothing. The Southern Pacific is not partisan.

A STAGNO flow of natural gas has been found at a depth of 100 feet, on section 14, township 21 south, range 22 east, in Tulare county. The enthusiastic well-borer thinks there is gas enough to supply San Francisco. Some day natural gas will be discovered in Fresno. We have already the greatest horticultural section in the world. With cheap fuel for factories, nothing could prevent Fresno from becoming the second city in the state.

The irrigated portion of Fresno county is the richest section in the world. The climate is an important factor. The temperature of the Pacific coast is influenced primarily by the Japan current, which spreads its warm breath over the entire land. The absence of summer rains permits uninterrupted growth of vine and vegetable, and an abundance of water, which may be used at the will of the farmer, combined with a soil that is rich in plant food, insures a vigorous growth and unequalled development. There is no land on the face of the globe to-day that produces so much wealth per acre as does the irrigated land of Fresno.

The railroads are running out. Already the east is covered with a network. From San Diego to Seattle, a distance of over 1000 miles, there is a continuous line of road. In less than twenty-five years from this date a railroad will be built to Alaska, across Behring straits, and down through Russian America to China. It will not have to be built further to connect with European countries, for roads already extend as far west as the Caspian sea, and it is safe to say that within a quarter of a century China will be reached. San Francisco will then be one of the three greatest cities in the world. There are those now living who will see the prediction verified.

JOHN DREXEL has renounced the world, given away her six millions of dollars and entered the convent at Pittsburg, who has missed lots of fun. And yet there are not many who have not at times passed to ask whether life was worth living, after all. Many look back over a life which has been all labor and sorrow. They have toiled and striven, and worn life's gleam off, and are only too willing to shut the steam off. Happiness, in many instances, is only made up of the feelings which result from the successful pursuit of wealth. If the most attractive phase of happiness is the consciousness of having earned a reward, Miss Drexel's act is partially understood. The majority will contend, however, that happiness is the result of a combination of circumstances, among which the possession of money is next to the possession of health. One thing is forcibly demonstrated: Miss Drexel thinks that marriage is a failure.

When California vineyardists use us much care in making wine as is used by French vine-makers, we will have better wine. Nearly all California wine is sold when it is but two years of age. Most of our vineyards are so extensive that the ground, improvements and machinery represent a vast outlay. As a result, for the first few years the product of the vineyard must be put in the market at the earliest possible moment, in order to secure returns. As the wine is not aged by its makers, its keeping qualities do not receive the attention they otherwise would. Many dry wines, especially, unless carefully handled and well kept, will develop milk-sourness. Some claim that it doesn't pay to age wines, but the majority admit that it does.

## EASTERN WEATHER.

About one week ago there was a snow storm at Pittsburg. About four days ago the thermometer indicated a temperature of ninety-two degrees, and many were overcome by the heat. Next day the regular spring cyclone came along with its terrible swirl, twisted houses around and sent the boards off at a tangent as cyclones do. Sweet little babies, four old maids, youth, and those bowed down with age, met a common death in the track of the pitiless, raging wind-storm. The following day the rain came and the waters descended in the manner peculiar to the east, where every element seems to be angry and at war with man. The clouds just let go, and the water came down in drenching quantities. You cannot adequately describe such storms as they have in Pennsylvania. No one who has not stood on a hillside and witnessed the damage done in the valley below can imagine it. The whole country flooded almost without warning. Horses and cattle even are drowned. Houses washed away.

At McKeesport during this last storm children were rescued from beds that were floating about in the second story. In the same town twenty-five carloads of debris, consisting of lumber, wagons, household goods and melange are lodged on Fifth avenue, blocking the street. There were five persons drowned in that town. All night long the lightning flashed thro' the leaden skies. Barns and stock were destroyed and telegraph and telephone wires damaged. The crash of trees, and the roar of the storm continued through the night. At Bradford, the cruel lightning left its blue marks upon the body of Mrs. McNeill and her three little babies, who had sought refuge in the cellar. They were all found in the morning, dead. It was to be hoped that the mother is with her babies in a better land, where cyclones are unknown.

At McKeesport people had to seek the hillsides to escape drowning. Trains were wrecked by landslides, houses were destroyed by lightning, others washed away by the floods. Men, women and children killed by lightning, crushed by falling houses, owned by the swirling waters. We could not in all this paper describe the horrors of that night.

But there is a climate for you. Think of it. Go and live in it one year, and then tell us how much you would like to see California in one year.

Think heavy on the hands of the rich. The idea of wealthy people transforming themselves into circus actors, however, for the benefit of their friends, is comparatively novel. It hasn't been put in practice until James Waterbury of New York gave the entertainment of last week, since Doc De Morny had a circus in New York. It may be safely asserted that nearly every man of means has a little circus of his own occasionally, the details of which are not printed in the dailies. The great New York circus extended in merit and uniqueness the parlor prize fights, cock fights, and all other sorts of high jinks ever before indulged in by aesthetic money-bags.

Frank Majilton, clothed in smiles and generous pantaloons, must have been successful as a clown, and certainly such a society queen as Miss Daisy Horst riding around the ring with one limb elevated must have awakened intense interest. Sadie Harpous and Miss Carey also showed their agility, and Fred Beach and Woodbury Kane were "snaps." It was three shows all under one tent, with three hundred and fifty of the noble 400 present.

MERCANTILE geography, printed in Philadelphia in 1856, contains much that is interesting in the light of present development. But seven small paragraphs are devoted to California. "The San Joaquin river, we are told, rises in Tulare lake, and Queno's river empties into the Sacramento. The two largest lakes are Donpland and Tulare. Sacramento, it says, 'is accessible all seasons by the river for large class steamboats.' The river has since been filled with mining debris to such an extent that only steamers of the lightest draft can reach Sacramento. The total yield of wheat in the United States in 1850 was but 100,000,000 bushels. There are now three counties in California—Yolo, Colusa and Stanislaus—which produce annually over 10,000,000 bushels in the aggregate, or over twice as much as the whole United States produced less than forty years ago. Illinois in 1850 had 179 miles of railroad. It extended from Chicago to Peru. Alaska was then called Russian America, and extensive tracts of land in Utah, Colorado and Arizona were marked 'unexplored,' or 'desert.' The number of slaves in the United States in 1850, according to the census, was 3,204,312, while the entire population was but 23,191,570.

Mr. Housen says that he doesn't propose to make any more efforts at present toward securing aid from Fresno people. That he "will give them another chance when the line goes to Merced. If they then decide to have the benefits of an opposition line they can have it by paying for it." Who is this Homer man, that he should talk so loud? He will not only have to build to Merced, but to the San Joaquin river, before he can expect assistance from Fresno. Above all things, Fresno wants a competing railroad, and will aid liberally any such line, but they will demand tangible evidence of good faith on the part of an enterprise which has a man like Homer to do its talking. When this man first came to Fresno he stated positively that a road would, without any question, be built to this city, and to our certain knowledge he has told prominent residents twelve miles east of this place that the road would be built through their locality; that they never had any intention of coming to this city; in fact, that certain arrangements which they had entered into prohibited them from building their road here. As such, we admit an all-round prevaricator, but Homer pleases us too well.

The phenomenal growth and wealth of irrigated districts has attracted the attention of thinking men. The subject of government surveys for storage reservoirs was discussed by the state board of trade at their last meeting. There seems to exist a lamentable lack of facts and figures concerning the cost of irrigation systems and the results which have been obtained. There is also an order of distrust upon the part of those who are uninformed as to the results of

irrigation. An undefined suspicion that perhaps irrigation will bite. With the lessons of centuries before us, and the benefits of irrigation as daily exemplified in Fresno, there should be no question about the propriety of building storage reservoirs, at however so great a cost. Does irrigation pay? Does plenty of water on rich soil cause trees and vines to grow? The answer is written all over this fair land.

## RAISIN MAKING IN AUSTRALIA.

We find in the Melbourne Valley Yeoman, of Mooroombo, Australia, an article upon raisins, which is intensely interesting. It is a review of the raisin industry, and too long to be reproduced in its entirety. We cannot omit the reference to Fresno. It gives last year's output of this county as 450,000 twenty-pound boxes. That was this American's estimate before the packing season commenced. It was very conservative, tho' the highest estimate made. The shipments from Fresno amounted to 534,313 twenty-pound boxes. The home consumption was doubtless sufficient to place the output at 550,000 boxes.

The Australia plan of dipping raisins in lye will be regarded by Fresno raisin-makers as a useless, even as a harmful practice. The Australians make a solution composed of 25 per cent ashes and 75 per cent water. One-quarter of a pound of common washing soda is then added for every gallon of water. When the solution has reached the boiling point the raisins are dipped in it and allowed to remain for fifteen seconds. The result is, that the skins of the grapes crack and allow the watery fluid to escape, "thens," adds the editor, "quickening the process of drying!" Fresno raisin-makers will hardly accept such philosophy. If the juice of the grape is allowed to escape, the raisin will necessarily lack some of the jelly-like consistency that it would otherwise possess. The Australians do not raise the grapes, but put them on a table and proceed to pull the bunches apart. Lye was a steady dig, even in small quantities, will not be looked upon with favor. It is a common practice in California to remove the skins of peaches by immersing the fruit in hot lye, but they are immediately and so thoroughly rinsed in running water that no perceptible taste remains. To properly ripen grapes that had been immersed in lye would only add to the difficulty in producing good raisins.

Another point that will attract the attention of the Fresno raisin-maker is the European practice of drying raisins by partly severing the branch and allowing the grapes to hang on the vines until cured. This would involve considerable extra expense, and would not seem to be an effective method, as the bunches would not get the full benefit of the sun's heat, and would be cured unevenly.

One of their most successful vineyardists got 1000 pounds, or one-half ton, of raisins per acre. The average crop in Fresno county is three tons of grapes, or 3000 pounds of raisins—just twice as much as the Australia vineyards bear. They received last year 12½ cents per pound for raisins while Fresno county vineyardists received 5 cents per pound in the sweet-box, and from 10 to 20 cents per pound for raisins. The figures given concerning the expenses and profit of a twenty-acre tract in Australia will also prove interesting.

The best raisins produced in Europe are those dried entirely on the vine. When ripe the stalk is cut partly through and the grapes are left to shrink and dry upon the vine. These are known as "raisins of the Sun," or Muscatel. Malaga is celebrated for this brand. Where this manner of drying cannot be followed another method is in practice. The grapes are gathered and hung on lines or spread out in the sun on prepared floors. When dried they are dipped in boiling lye, made by dissolving the alkali out of wood ashes or barilla with water until the fluid fluid has a specific gravity of about 1.100. To this is added for every four gallons a pint of good olive oil and a quarter of a pound of salt. The fruit is dipped in this solution and then laid on hurdles of wicker-work to drain and dry. After the dipping the raisins are kept continually in the sun for a couple of weeks. The raisins made in this manner are known as Lexias. Given lye, dry, clear weather and a good warm sun, it takes but ten days to convert grapes into raisins by sun heat, without having recourse to the dryer. In the elevator it only takes about forty-eight hours to do the same work as at a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mr. Thos. Hardy, the celebrated raisin-maker of Adelaide, who visited Europe some years ago, delivered a lecture in August last at Mooroombo on raisin and current drying. The lecture was circulated in pamphlet form by the local fruit-growers' association and we cannot do better than refer those desiring further information on the industry in Europe to this brochure.

All the world knows, or should know, that in recent years California has come to the front with a regular Yankee jump as a raisin producing state. A decade, or perhaps a little more ago, the raisin in California represented the letter x in an algebraical problem—the unknown quantity. The raisin grape was introduced and found to flourish. Lards of every description were planted out, and water was used where it was found necessary. Thousands of acres, that had been used to raise a crop of wheat, or corn, or at best produced a few bushels of corn or wheat, became smiling vineyards under the magic touch of the enterprising American settler. Population and civilization advanced in great leaps. Towns and cities were founded and land appreciated in value from 4s to £100 per acre. Fruit, and above all, raisins, did this. Fresno is the centre of the raisin industry of the "golden state." A few years ago Fresno was known only as an unpromising desert. Now that desert has in its core a city of 10,000 inhabitants, supported by and supporting a still larger population engaged in growing and curing raisins. Ten years ago the export of raisins from Fresno was nil; last year 450,000 twenty-pound boxes was the output of the Fresno vineyards. Nine million pounds weight of raisins! Look at that now, will you? People from all parts of the continent, anxious to engage in this lucrative business are setting their faces towards Fresno. Fresno raisins are now recognized at standard grades in all the markets of the United States. This important industry is destined to become of still greater importance as time goes on.

Fresno has knocked the skeptic and unbeliever in the raisin business into a cocked hat. Only the unthinking, idiotic croak remains who says, "Why, you'll glut the market if you produce any more raisins." Price of absurdities, this. Last year The Yeoman proved by figures obtained from raisin growers that the export of raisins from Fresno will have to grow and produce six times the quantity of raisins they do now before they can supply the home markets. By the time they have grown six times as many raisins the population of the United States will have become much larger, and it is not likely, judging from the present facts and figures, that the raisin producers

will ever overtake the home demand. Now let us have a look nearer to home. The people of Victoria are paying, annually between \$30,000 and \$40,000 sterling for raisins alone. Taking \$35,000 as an average paid annually for raisins by Victorians, and 64¢ per pound as an average price—and a high average too—this represents 1,400,000 pounds of raisins consumed in the colony in a twelve-month. Mr. Kavanagh is the first to Victoria to make a start in the raisin-making business in real earnest. From his twenty acres of dwarf-rooted vines he expects to get this year ten hundred weight of raisins per acre, or ten tons from the lot. Ten tons represent 22,400 pounds.

Mr. Kavanagh estimates the total cost of his dryer, including trays, ice troughs and all fittings at a little under \$1,000. The yield of his vineyard this year, as we have stated, will be about 10 cwt of raisins per acre. These will be packed and sold in twenty-eight and fifty-six pound boxes, and Mr. Kavanagh expects to get 12½ cents per pound. He puts down all expenses, packing, packing, drying, sorting or grading, including all shipping at 12½ cents per pound. Granted these figures are somewhat near, and that Mr. Kavanagh's expectations will be realized, things stand thus: Sale of 22,400 pounds of raisins at 12½ cents, \$28,000; drying, etc., 22,400 pounds raisins at 1 cents per pound, 22,400; Total profit, 5,600.

A TWENTY-ACRE fruit farm in irrigated Fresno presents a beautiful appearance. The wealth of trees and vines, and flowers impresses anew each day.

A NAME is wanted for the new coast defense vessel. Why not call it Fresno? That name carries with it an idea of solidity and prosperity, and is sufficiently euphonious.

CALIFORNIA wine is sent to France, to be rehipped to California as French wine. It is improved by the ocean voyage, and the exposure to the various climates met with upon the trip, and is sold at a price sufficiently high to pay for the trip and leave a handsome profit.

A VERY high degree of temperature is not necessary for pine-apples. They are a semi-tropical plant, but need some shade. Pine-apple culture in Fresno county ought to be very profitable. They are planted but four feet apart, and pine-apples will sell readily at from 50 cents and \$1 each. The Charlotte Rothschild is one of the best varieties.

WINE a grower has to sell dried peaches for 8 cents per pound, and the consumer in Pennsylvania pays 50 cents. There's something radically wrong. The fruit companies and commission men receive over twice as much for handling fruit as the orchardist receives. The railroads charge twice as much for freight as fruits originally bring.

The San Bernardino Times-index states that the average annual income realized by the owners of the 3000 acres of bearing orange trees at Riverside is \$180 per acre. This seems like a low estimate, considering the well-authenticated instances where incomes of \$1000 and \$1200 per acre have been obtained. Mr. Aker, of Centerville, in Fresno county, has sold the crop from his seventeen-year-old orange trees for from \$1000 to \$1200 per acre.

The man who first provides for the immediate wants of himself and family is in a position to acquire wealth. The farmer on twenty acres of irrigated land can on three acres raise all the fruits, berries and vegetables that his family can use. The crop upon the remaining seventeen acres is almost clear gain. More money can be made on twenty acres of Fresno irrigated soil than upon any 160 acres of unirrigated grain land in any of the interior valleys.

As soon as a gun is made that will pierce existing armor, heavier plates and better vessels are made. Inventors of practical guns acquire great wealth. Every great power annually expends millions of dollars for new guns and fortifications. Successful navigation of the air would revolutionize not only warfare, but the commerce of the world. It would place inland cities upon an equal with sea ports, and be the greatest aid to exploration ever devised. And it is a certainty of the future.

S. R. LANGWORTHY, of Riverside, has made an invention which might easily be made into a millionaire. He greatly increases the effect of incandescent electric lights by surrounding them with a large glass globe filled with water. Anyone who has noticed how a globe of water magnifies a gold fish, will readily see the importance of this adaptation of the idea to practical use. The filament in an incandescent lamp is not consumed, and does not require air. In fact, it is made to assume a white heat while in a vacuum, so it can without inconvenience be surrounded with water.

Owing to continued ill health, Judge Temple, of the supreme bench of California, has tendered his resignation, to Governor Waterman, to take effect June 1st. The San Francisco papers in making this matter public, also announce that Oregon Sanders of Visalia is most prominently mentioned as Judge Temple's successor. Mr. Sanders is an energetic, well-read lawyer, in the prime of life, an able and fluent speaker and a successful practitioner. He is not of a judicial turn of mind, however, and few even among his most intimate acquaintances would select him as one suited to the position of a judge of the highest court of our state.

The capital that is going to the gulf states and into the northwest, could find more profitable investment in California. We need factories, and a proper development of our resources ought to secure them. Natural gas and free building sites give manufacturers such an advantage that they are practically placed beyond competition. Stockton has natural gas, and river and rail communication. In response to THE FREMONTIAN'S suggestion that the city purchase large tracts of land, bore gas wells and offer free building sites and free gas to factories, the local journals reply in a discouraged sort of way that the city charter will not permit it. That is a regular California excuse. The city charter has nothing to do with it. Let the people get together, form a board of trade, elect officers, and put up the money, and invite capitalists to come and establish factories. If the suggestion is acted upon, every foot of land within the city limits of Stockton will be developed in value within a year.

Hammond & Hobbs want all of your poultry and eggs, at their new market, Fresno street, between I and J streets.

We Advertise for Those Who Want First-Class Family Groceries.

SOLD FOR THEIR VALUE. NO LIGHT WEIGHT GOODS.

KING, HARRIS &amp; STUDER, DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Groceries, Provisions and Country Produce.

Temple Bar Building, North K St.

A Full Assortment of the AMERICAN BISCUIT COMPANY'S GOODS, Pacific Coast Canned Fruit, Eastern Canned Goods, Spiced Pickles, High Test, Oregon Canned Salmon, Celebrated A. M. C. House, Fine Gift Edge House, Stockton Flour, Fresno Flour, Crisco &amp; Blackwell's Imported Pickles, Walnuts, Olives, Etc., Etc.

TEAS, -- COFFEES, -- SPICES.

A Fine Grade of these Goods at San Francisco Prices.

WE BUY STRICTLY FOR CASH, and all Running Accounts With Us Must Be Settled Every Thirty Days.

Our wagon will call for orders every morning. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

KING, HARRIS &amp; STUDER.

ARRIVING ARRIVING

BARGAINS IN

Spring and Summer Goods

Are Daily pouring in, that totally eclipse all previous selections. The success which has attended our efforts and the confidence displayed by a very large patronage, enables us to offer

GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER

Our Low Prices

Speak With a Power Invincible and Our Iron Rule of Cash Down and One Price to All

Enables us to name a price that brings back our customer every time. We invite an inspection of our

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

MERCHANT TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

Our friends will find us more than ever prepared to meet all of their wants.

CHISHOLM &amp; JONES,

Mariposa and











# The Fresno Republican

EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

J. W. SHANKLIN

Editor and Publisher

Hon. C. C. Wright of Modesto is in the city.

J. W. Ferguson is in San Francisco for a few days.

S. O. Little was up from the Laguna grant yesterday.

J. N. Allen is spending a few days in the mountains east of Fresno.

Samuel Biddle, cashier of the Hanford bank, was in Fresno yesterday.

Miss Emma Humphreys of Tolt house is a guest of the Grand Central.

M. J. Donohoe arrived in this city last evening from San Francisco.

Dr. Hanley, a business man of Hanford spent yesterday in this city.

H. Charters and wife of Tule spent Sunday afternoon in Fresno.

Mrs. Herman Rogers is home again from a visit with friends in San Francisco.

Lancelotti Gilroy, county clerk of Tulare county, was over from Tulare yesterday.

S. J. Hinds returned home last evening on a short business trip to San Francisco.

The new valley school closes May 25th, with a public exhibition and a free supper. All are invited.

Miss Kate Lindsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tipton Lindsey of Visalia, is a guest of Mrs. J. W. Shanklin.

Miss Nellie Adams was yesterday fined \$5 by Recorder Brown for using drunk and noisy on the streets on Sunday.

Justice Hughes yesterday sentenced Robert Brown to twenty days in jail on a charge of obstructing the peace.

Asa Ellis arrived in Fresno last evening from San Francisco. He leaves this morning for his ranch east of the city.

T. B. Gussay, a prominent hardware merchant at Woodland, and a large contractor in Yuba county, is spending a few days in Fresno.

The charge against G. Frank Abbott of maintaining a nuisance in the alley at the rear of his premises was yesterday dismissed by Recorder Brown.

A. J. Young, a prominent citizen of Hanford, accompanied by his wife and children, arrived in Fresno yesterday. They will make their home here.

Henry Christian, the Del Monte shirt man, leaves for pastures new today. He sold some shirts in Fresno than any other drummer who has been here in a year.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kirk yesterday went to San Francisco. They will attend the closing of the California theater by Booth and Barrett, returning to this city on Saturday evening next.

Bruce Cavitt went to Visalia last night as attorney for the defense in a criminal case to be tried in the Tulare county courts. Mr. Cavitt is practicing up quite a practice around as well as at home.

A. A. Shepherd, of the firm of Tait and Shepherd, and Jack Shepherd, of the firm of Tait and Shepherd, San Francisco on the 8th instant. It is now said that when Mr. Shepherd returns he will bring a wife with him.

Herman Nelson was yesterday brought up before Justice Hughes on a charge of having beaten one of his children. He was fined \$50, pending his appearance for trial, the date of which was not set.

Four hundred acres of grain belonging to Woodward & Hall and situated near this city, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The grain was in the field and the fire was caused by a spark from a passing train.

The Fresno Relief society will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Moore, on N street. It is desired that every member of the society be present at this meeting this afternoon. The business of the society will be transacted.

A gentleman in this city yesterday received a letter from Judge Philip Stewart, who for some time past has been residing in San Luis Obispo, in which the judge states that he is expected to visit Santa Maria, in Santa Barbara county, where he will in future reside. He has, however, retained his office at San Luis Obispo, and will spend two days of each week there looking after his legal business. The judge's health is much improved.

Kutner, Goldstein & Co. on yesterday commenced the removal of their stock and hardware from their store on Main street to the large room formerly occupied by the drug store. The new store is to be occupied by the firm's grocery department, and the parlour now separating the main room from the grocery will be taken out, leaving one large room for the grocery use of the hardware and agricultural department.

A year ago last August a gentleman of the name of Cole, S. H. Cole, J. Vincent, C. A. and R. T. Owens purchased the well-known Shipp ranch, located twelve miles northeast of this city, paying therefor in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The same year the Owens family moved to the ranch. On Saturday last the gentlemen concluded they would subdivide the land, each taking a certain number of acres. It was divided as follows: S. H. Cole, 450; J. A. Owens, 450; J. P. Vincent, 450; C. A. Owens, 450; and R. T. Owens, 450.

On Sunday last on one of his habitual rambles on Sunday last and attempted to clear out a crowd on North street that had collected to hear an evangelist preach. As no one cared to leave any more to hear the evangelist, he proceeded to kick the earth and was proceeding to make some noise when he was taken to jail. Yesterday he appeared before Recorder Brown and was sentenced to pay \$25. He was released after two weeks in jail to "dig up."

S. P. Thompson yesterday commenced a \$10,000 damage suit in the superior court against William M. Hughes. The plaintiff alleges that on the 15th day of August, 1888, the defendant, Mr. Hughes, caused the plaintiff's horse to be injured by driving him into a ditch. The value of the horse was \$10,000. The plaintiff is asking for damages for the loss of the horse and for the cost of the suit.

The dispatch on Sunday morning announced that two criminals, sent from Fresno county, had been pardoned. This statement was true in effect, as the prisoners referred to had their sentences commuted to the terms they have already served.

The case of John R. White, sent to San Quentin for grand larceny for four years, whose sentence was commuted to two years and will expire in a month, and Frank Furman, who pleaded guilty to the charges of grand larceny and received a sentence of eight years, which was commuted to two years and will expire in less than three months. Both communications were secured by Mr. James H. Daly, the well-known attorney who represents the prisoners.

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From the Daily of Tuesday.

## FURTHER SUGGESTIONS

On the Subject of Higher Education for Fresno.

EDUCATION REPLICAS: Your sensible and spirited articles that have appeared from time to time on the subject of higher education in Fresno, together with the contributions that have been made to the subject, have been most interesting to the public and to the question, and to the discussion of the subject, which is of so much importance to the future of the city.

As a result of the discussion, which is of so much importance to the future of the city, it is now the duty of the people of Fresno to take action on the subject. The question is not whether we should have a college, but whether we should have a college that is worthy of the name.

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## NOX COMPOS MENTIS.

A Trio of Unfortunates Examined for the Asylum.

The people at work in the courthouse, as well as those residing in the vicinity of the jail, were startled yesterday about 1 o'clock by a series of shrieks and yells, interspersed with the singing of hymns, etc.

At first it was thought that the salvation army had been locked up in a visit to the jail, but those who were near enough to understand the language used readily recognized that the people were not unfortunates, whose minds had been given away, but that they were sane and sane.

When the reporter visited the jail and saw the three men, he saw a man in a white shirt and trousers, and a man in a white shirt and trousers, and a man in a white shirt and trousers.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the first to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the second to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the third to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the fourth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the fifth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the sixth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the seventh to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the eighth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the ninth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the tenth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the eleventh to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the twelfth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the thirteenth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the fourteenth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the fifteenth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the sixteenth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the seventeenth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the eighteenth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the nineteenth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the twentieth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the twenty-first to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the twenty-second to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the twenty-third to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the twenty-fourth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the twenty-fifth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the twenty-sixth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the twenty-seventh to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the twenty-eighth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the twenty-ninth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the thirtieth to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the thirty-first to be examined, was a man of about 30 years of age, and was of a sane mind.

The man in the white shirt and trousers, who was the thirty-second to be examined



